ARTSERESTS TO STREET Por sin Partie for the bene

tenan Transport Remarce of a Poor Young strain, M. J. Mostague.

Avenue Denorms - See the Red Garage

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THE DAMES NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CAN BE OBTAINED IN NEW YORK AT BEENTANDS NEWS EXPORTUR, 20 TERMS SOURCE.

National Republican

W. J. WITTIGH PROPRIE

THE MORNEYS'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

of the Democrat has written; ag Frankfunt Hayes' pulley.
Ing an is next to fall in the Land, her burnass of the Integer De-

ng the nonemity of the reduction of the the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Louisian of Engraving and Printing, in Louisian to the Commission of the declaration of the Commission of the Engraving of the Commission of the Pinta Avenue New York, printering reservened a ver-ticile against the editor of the Dramatic

of his amount of the depredations of many ring is in the hands of the Attorney al of New York. A symposis of this inter-document is published on our first page, lications large number of prominent poli-ear both politimal parties. Set the least tent of its disclosures is the revelation, that oy Mail was as guilty as the rost of the

Twans's confission comes rather late in the dry to be made swellable in ermina proceedings against the parties it impli-cates, as the statute of limitation (which n New York is five years) unfor tween them and the penits

ners will som have a gigantic lagiving Day, which she will devote to the dismemberment of Turkey.

Chair Bensu has gone back on the war path with one lumined and fifty warriors and new the poor, weak United States amy will probably be shattered.

Tax negro on the diplomatic fer rope turns cut to be Montenegro, and ing to make about as much trouble Old World as did Serges Armes

Twans, wrecked and miserable, has at not agreed to "give up all and tell all. sail that ever two hundred prominent many politicisms will be damaged by

by the disaffected element cannot find anything worse to do against the Admin stirm thus to print and post that bean mage from Mr. Evants' fan ch it should forever hold its peace.

Source is here without a doubt, and April showers are doing nature up green. The weather ought to start the wheels o trade and till our shops with customer who would be purchase goods for wear dur-ing the approaching warm weather.

Aran's apple cannel all the trouble is the garden of Eden, and now Adams' roll will cause all the trouble at the beginning of the must session of Congress. Could all the trouble caused by the Adams family be eliminated from the world we would

The reported massacre of three negroes in Georgia will bend to embarrass the President in encrying out his policy of in energing out his policy of m. If the people of Georgia are in sympathy with the policy of the Ad-ministration they will see to it that these brund munderous are punished.

Those having mintives in Philadelphi will now prepare to reciprocate the kind-ness which the said reintives displayed last summer. Philadelphia will be deserted desire and are determined to get ever with their Centennial guests.

Case of the first acts of the Forty fifth Congress should be to secure legislation distinguished by the congress should be to secure legislation distinguished by the congress of the congress can be the congress can be the congress can be the congress can be considered by the congress can be congress can be considered by the considered by the considered by the considered by the consider three months, and receive the ks of every every respectable elemen in Christendum.

Wmay a powers there is in a bug! Look upon the grasshopper when it is green and we see the embediment of destruction such as the plagues of Egypt only had. This happer, with his machid desire for green per, with his morbid desire for green gs, has once more sent a thrill of terror through the West, and we find the parole of the region and down, dejected and de-The people of Minnesota have

been instructed to pray for deliverance from the ravaging scourge. It will be re-membered that NAPOLESS once said that Goto was with that army which has the heavest artillery. This was only another way of saying that "God helps him who helps himself." Therefore, while fasting and praying, our unfortunate Minnesota friends should not forget that it is necessary to secore some natural way of destroying the pests.

NEW YORK is wide-awake over the Tweep disclosures. Great excitement prevails in political circles. Some of those implicated by the exposure are said to be missing, and others are explaining and denying. Altogether the metropolis has never been so agitated before. Twinip's volcano threatens to bury a good many prominent men in deep disgrace.

Rousta will declare war against Turkey on Saturday. On Thursday the Russian embassy will embark from Constantinople, and on the same day the Cast will depart for Kischineff, where the centre of his army is now stationed. This news dispels the last hope of peace, and now nothing remains but to wait for the shock of war.

WE. M. TWEED has at last decided to suffer no more in order to shield others who were his friends while he held the sceptre of power, and his enemies as soo as his power had fled. He will soon make as no power had not. In will soom nake a complete expose, and will become a witness for the people, and by his testimony it is expected that many politicians and Tammany this wes will be convicted and punished. The volcano will break loose

SHAD are plentiful in the market and demand is very brisk. We are glad of this, for shad is rood for the brain, and what we want in this country is mor brains; not shadow brains, but the real, cultivated substance. There is but one thing that can honestly be said against this beautiful and delicious member of the finny tribes. His bones are too many and there is too little space between them. The dainty white flesh of the shad tickles the palate of the most fastidious gormand, and were it not for the disagreeable selfassertion of bones it would be counted as the most tempting dish ever set before a king. But, notwithstanding the infinite bones, we should make the most of what is so delicious in the shad, and trust in our ic sterity and a benign Providence to keep us from getting the bones stuck in our

A TIME TO SORROW AND A TIME TO

REJOICE.
The people of the United States have and a long season of darkness and tears, reudered the more distressing and terrible for having been self-imposed and needless —the result of domestic differences, which rere allowed to grow and ripen with years, intil at last they broke out in violence and wreaked themselves in blood. As the life sorrows of persons proceed

As the life sorrows of persons proceed not from extraneous causes, but invariably flow from secret sources within the family circle, which, unrenovated by the healing influences of love and forgiveness, ultimately increase and agread, to the exclusion of peace and happiness, and frequently to a denominate of open shame and lasting suffering; so it is with nations.

They are united and firm in contests with foreign Powers, oftener receiving benefit detriment from the shock of arms. But when the fires of faction are once kindled within, unless quenched by an overbalancing patriotism in the poo ple—an event rarely happening, because faction has its origin in mistaken patriotism and generally arrays the people in hostile fivisious—unless stifled by such an unu ual display of popular reason, the flame esp higher with every breeze of conten tion, and grow hotter with every contaction, and grow hotter with every contact of the embers, and finally embrace the fabric in general confingration. Foreign war will coösolidate a contry and assimilate the races which compose its people, giving unanimity and homogeneity in place of discord and dissimilitude, and at its close of discord and dissimilitude, and at its close all who participated as aliens are regarded as naturalized and ingrafted in the body of the State. But civil war leaves a country as distracted and broken as before the con-flict, crystallizing its hates, prostrating its strength and making aliens and exiles of

hose once its most trusted citizens. So it has been with us. The hand that smote a brother has held his survivors at a distance since the blow, and the victor ha refused equality to the vanquished for more than a decade. A period of strife, follower term of hate-all in the ordinary course o nature—not because we are an exception to the rule, but because we are its exemplifi We have thus had not on eason of sorrow, but one of sullenness and the latter has been more protracted than the former, and proportionately more destructive to the national interests. It was not to be expected that we should flour ish in the midst of war, but it was to have been anticipated that we would prosper in time of peace. Yet we have not. The stain of the slaughter has not been washed out, and while the eyes of the people wit-ness its marks, their minds will be more in the past than with the present, and their hearts fuller of vengeance than of virtue. While the soldiers who subdued the rebelilion stand in the presence of the people a perpetual reminder of the evil days, those whom they are to deter will never desist, and those whom they represent will never reient. And while they remain near the government of a State to menace or support its magistracy, there never can be con freedom of the people in the execution o their own will.

All this, however, is soon to exist but in memory, and when remitted to that de-pository without further aliment derived from current events, it will rapidly reach the depths of oblivion. The final act of administration, which is to restore constitutional liberty in the South and redeem the Government from the reproach of ab solutism; the act of clemency which imsolution; the act of cienceacy which im-ports pardon and inspires confidence; which will react upon the North like the consciousness of good deeds upon the doer, causing the people to forgive and to for-get, and operate upon the South like an example of Christian consistency, swelling the hearts of the people with gratitude and Christian consistency, swelling thankfulness... this hope inspiring execube of the national will is about to be ac-

omplished and recorded, and then the season of rejoicing will commence. In-deed, it has already commenced, and the country is only awaiting the formal an nouncement of the consummation to give glad proofs of its approval.

PHRENOLOGY AND LOW FOREHRADS The idea that a high forehead is indis ogical notion, but one which is rapidly oing out of vogue. There is a lady in Washington who became so thoroughly surbucd with this pretentious phrenological idea that she shaved her head to give it su intellectual appearance. But when it is considered that a great exposure of fore-head gives a bold and musculine appearance, and that from from (forehead) comes the word "effrontery," it can readily be seen why the ancient poets and artists al-ways gave their heroines a low forehead, which they considered a charming thing in woman. Honack praises Lycnos for her cours from, and SHARSPEARE commend he same in the fair PORTIA. In man a high forehead, was according to phrenology, a strong indication of intelligence.

But this is also a great mistake. Some of our most gifted men have had very low foreheads. Among our statesmen Calmoun and Jackson had remarkably low foreheads, as also did John Randolph. LOWELL, the poet, has a forehead not over two inches high, but no one will question his great ability and splendid talents. Most of the ablest men in Congress at the pres-ent time have but moderate forchesds, while many of them have very low ones. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, who is an ac-knowledged logician, and one of the finest debaters, has a forehead which can be covered by two fifty-cent currency notes. We might single out many others, but these will serve as sufficient examples to estab lish the fact that low foreheads are not to be succeed at and looked upon as an indication that the possessor is anything but a brilliant and an able man. We can never tell by the looks of the frog how far the animal can leap.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS.

It has been stated by the press that after ALEXIS visits Washington the Russian fleet will sail for the Mediterranean. The rumor is unfounded. The Czar's vessels were not sent to this country simply to give the Grand Dukes a pleasure trip. They came here on business, and until their work is finished they will remain on this side of the Atlantic. One of our bestknown and most thoroughly posted naval officers remarked in conversation yester day that the Russian fleet would, in the event of hostilities in the East, find a field of work just outside of American waters, which would be of incalculable value to Russian interests. This assertion was based upon the fact that Turkey will draw heavily upon the American markets for ber munitions of war and commissary stores, and that the fast-sailing Russian vessels would be employed in running down and capturing these cargoes as the vessels carrying them attempt to leave American waters.

It is also known that another Russian

ficet is cruising along the coast of Californm, and there can be no doubt that it is on the same mission. All of the vessels sent to our shores by the Czar are fast sailers, and should England become interested in the struggle these men-of-war would ravage English commerce, as ATTILLA the Hun, "recourge of God," ravaged Europe. The Russian vessels are not only to be found along the American coast, but in the East Indian waters, where they propose to take care of British commerce in case of

war.

Those who supposed that the Russian fleet in New York harbor was simply there on a gala trip are mistaken. The Grand Dukes should attend to their social pleasures while they may, for the time is soon coming when they will have other business on hand.

DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION.

It is usually by the greatest effort that aid is obtained from the public Treasury for scientific purposes. The failure to pro-vide for the crection of a suitable building for the large donation of objects of interest made during the past year to the Smithso-nian Institute is another example of the low standard of intellect which held control of the representative branch of the Forty-fourth Congress. It is to be remembered that Prof. HENRY

called the attention of Congress to the fact that (foreign nations had, in many cases, expressed their determination to contribute large and valuable portions of their exhibits at our Centennial fair to the National Museum of the country or to the institution of have seemed to an ordinary intellect that such an intimation would have brought a prompt and hearty response in the way of an appropriation of the amount asked. The Forty-fifth Congress will soon assemble, and this subject will undoubtedly be brought before it. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a small amount for this purpose. There should be erected a building for the reception of the Centennial

contributions of other nations.

There should be in connection therewith gardens for the accommodation of living zoological specimens, aquariums for the collection of fishes, &c. Other nations have established institutions of this kind, have established institutions of this kind, and yearly appropriate large sums of money for their support. Let it not be said that the United States is a whit behind the age in any advance for the accumulation or n of knowledge.

General Devens, in regard to the attack re General Devens, in regard to the attack recently made upon him by Wendell Phillips, has laughingly said that he kept in mind the example of the Archangel Michael, who retued to pring a railing accusation against the devil, and he also kept in mind the comment of Archibehog Tilletson on this passage in his sermon on evil speaking, when he said that the Archangel Richaelt, when he said that the counse of the said that the said that the said that the said of the said General Devens commissioned Rev. I. A. Glymes to purchase Sims if possible, there being no limitation upon the price except that it should not be exorbitant. Sims owner would not part with him, and don. Devens was never able to furnish the means to set him free. Finding that Sims poor he sent him sight of vi. 500. We her made and the said Gen. Devens was never able to furnish the means to set and care with you. Be is a maker of phases, and must have some one to apply them to."

Count Von Araim, who is at Nice, under the

Count Von Araim, who is at Nice, under the care of his daughter, suffers horrhly, but bears or sything bravely and quietly. He has become blind from cryst-place.

A PAIR OF DUKES.

ARRIVAL OF ALEXIS AND CONSTAN-TINE, OF BUSSIA.

Their Reception at the Depot by the Ru Minister and Drive to His Residence-Arrangements for the Guests.

Arrangements for the Guesia.

The guests from the Imperial family of Russia —the Granta Dukes Alexis and Constantins and suite—arrived in the city pesterday afternon. This is not their first visit to the city, as they have been here twice before, but manazed to keep their presence unknown to the public, and avoided disagreeable and snoblash curiosity. Their projected visit this time, however, being more formal is chargeler, leaked out it some way, but did not create mush of an excitement. It was not known on what frain their grasse, the Dukes, would arrive, so they competed anything like in crush at the depot. Shortly before 4 o'clock the carriage of the Russian Minister, Mr. Nicholas Shiskin, appeared on the Avenue. The footman, a wheer, dumpy man, swa'hd in the pants and a broad silver sash or cross-bell, and with his head concealed under a big leiunet, rat with the plainty-attired driver on the hax, lint contract.

THE COUTEOR proceeded down the Avenue like a funeral. The only thing Intal looked like display was the gor-goous lookinan. When the carriages turned down Sixth street towards the Haltimore and Potomase depot the attention of the crowd on the Avenue was drawn to the procession, and it seemed to flash upon the minds of a fundred or more people at once what was accented to appear, and there was a general "break" for the depot.

When the hacks drew up in front of the depot Ministra Bhishim and the secretaries of the Legalion—Mr. Gregoriose Williamor and Mr. and the secretaries of the Legalion—Mr. Gregoriose Williamor and Mr. and parsed into the depot. The Minister and his secretaries were attired in court dress, in order to properly honor the oceanion of the Grand Dukes' first formal visit to the Capital. When Minister's Shishkin laid aside his light overcost he disclosed to view a dark blue sack cost, faced with heavy trimmings of lose, and over his breast arms. White pants striped with gold, a chapeau and gloves of immenciate white wave the other features of his dress, as he did not carry a sword. Secretary Williamor's Due frock cost was elaborately laced with red and gold, and in other respects he was dressed like the Minister. AT THE DEPOT. and gloves of immaculate white were the other resurres of his dress, as he did not carry a sword. Secretary Williamor's blue frock don't sword. Secretary Williamor's blue frock don't carry a sword. Secretary Williamor's blue frock don't carry a sword. Secretary Bakhmetelf lacked the ornaments of the coat. Both of the secretaries were swords. It is so seldom that a Minister and the chiefs of his Legation are seen out-doors in full and brilliant court attree that they were made the lattree that the carry attree that the Legation the erowd found a good deal to interest them. The Minister and the crowd observed had been attreed to the department of gold-bowed spectacles. They observed (hat Secretary Bankmetelf wore a round pless of glass brows down very hard and elevate one of his checks to keep if in place, so that he had a perperual squint. During the waiting time at the depot the Minister and his two Secretaries repaired to the restaurant and enjoyed a little wine over the bar.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIR.

The limited express train from New York, bringing a Pullman car containing the distinguished foreigners, arrived promptly at 4:10. When the train approached the depot the Minister and his secretaries went out upon the platform, and when the wheel atopped they stepped into the coach occupied by the Orand Dukes and suite. The reception was quite informal. The Minister saluted the sons of his Emperor modestly and without any demonstration. Very soon platform, and the Grand Dukes, Admiral Houtand, Haron Schiller, Commander Admiral Houtands, Haron Schiller, Commander Admiral Houtands and the Grand Dukes, Admiral Houtands, Haron Schiller, Commander Admiral Houtands have been been been described by the Minister and the secretaries, hurried through the depot to the Harrest front, where they fourded the carriages. The Grand Dukes with the Russian Minister occupied the latter's carriage, white the secretaries and the gentlemen accompanying the Grand Dukes took the other carriages.

carriago, messaying the Urana Buave of the carriages. The were driven directly to the residence of the Russian Minister, corner of Eighteenth and F streets northwest, with the exception of Dr. Kundrine and Commander Alexaleid, who were taken to the Riggs house, where quarters had been engaged for them. Fourteen heavy pieces of bagging came on the train with the party, and were translated to be Russian Minister's house after the earning.

and party, and were transited to the Russian Minister's house after the carriage.

and their party were plainly attired. The furmer were drossed vary nearly alike, in suits of dark brown and light round hats. The gentlems with them were attired generally in black suits. The visitors did not appear on the streets again after being housed in the manion of the Russian Ministers. They were entertained by him at his house last evening. As this visit is formal the Cirand Dukes will pay their respects to the Frest. Girand Dukes will pay their respects to the Frest. Girand Dukes will pay their respects to the Frest. In the control of th

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Montague's Concert.

The sale of seats for the concert on Thurstay evening gives every indication that a large sudience will be present. The programme being composed of vocal and instrumental music, including selections of operatic, as well as ballad music, its discontinuous programme being a sudience of the control of the first programme of the control of the first part of the firs

address.

Benefit Concert to Mr. John Pugh.

We understand that Mr. John Pugh, the
well-known tener of St. Aloyaius' choir, will be
tendered a complimentary benefit by his many
friends, at Limeon Hall, about May it. "The
concert will be residered in the style by the best
ameteurs of the city, the duding all the members
of St. Aloyaius' choir and many others. The remainder of the programme will be composed of
concerted music of a very high order. Mr. Pugh
will, no doubt, be greeted by a large house, as he
has slway been found ready to sailet others.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man."
Few better plays than the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," now on the boards at the National, have ever been witnessed in this city. Mr. Montagua, who assumes the leading character, is undoubtedly a handsome man, but his decided the control of the control o

Miss Abbott's Concert. Next Tuesday evening Miss Emma Abbott

Miss Abbott's Concert.

Next Turedsy evening Miss Emma Abbott will give a farewell concert at Lincoln Hall. Sile will be assisted by Signor Brignell, Signor Ferranti and Mesers. Case and Pratt. Miss Abbott has been pronounced by the metropolitan press as unquestlemably the most promising American songstress that has appeared on the stage for half a score of years. Grace Greenwood' whose jewilings are fived for their modest has a moverner with the songstress of whom all American should feel proud:

"I first met Emma Abbott in London, but in Florence and Paris I had heard very much of her from her Griends and teachers. She has, in the first place, the genius to be loved; and she possesses in a rare degree those best adjuncts of all the stage of the st

overs of music.

The pen with which Francis Marion wrote lution is owned by one Georgian; and another, a descendant of the Conerst, has Marion's camp-chest with his fraged on Ot of eliver.

A DISTINGUISHED OHIO DEMOCRAT

Writes a Letter Indorsing President Hayes' Administration—He says Trust in God and Fear Not—He will Make a New Era in Our Bistory

Fear Not.—He will Make a New Res in Our History.

A distinguished citizen of Ohio, who has for many years acted with the Democrata, gives his views upon the political situation and the course pursued by President Hayes in the following letter to a prominent Government of the course pursued by President Hayes in the following letter to a prominent Government of the course of the kindig relations between us during our legislative service together inspires me to address you take note. We scarcely ever differed on undamental principles. We were both old Whige, and learned our political principles letter and Clay. For myself I never sought of the same school, from such apastics as Webster and Clay. For myself I never sought of the same school, from such apastics as when then such as might legitimately flow from an honest and legal administration of the Government. To sustain the right and oppose the wong to the best of my apprehension has been the guide of my life, to follow these principles wherever they might lead without regard to men or their ambitions.

You and I are divided by our party relation, but both of us, I trust, desire only the welfare of our country.

In my last interview with my old and dear

but both of us, I trust, desire only an emeasure of our country.

In my last interview with my old and dear friend, Gov. Thomas Corwin, which was in the city of Washington in the spring of 1965, he said to me, with mouraful emphasis, that "it would be a difficult thing to get the country back under the operations of the Country. It would be a difficult thing to get the country back under the operations of the Country and the country back under the operations of the country back under the operations of the country back under the operations of the country." To effect this has ever been and still is my only hope and desire in waiting.

tion and laws." To effect this has ever been and still is my only hope and desire is politics.

The policy indicated by President Haves will certainly do this. It strikes the old Whig chord in every patriotic heart. Whatever selfish and ambitious partisans of either side may choose to do and say, I believe it meats the honest approval of the conservative, good men of all parties, who will give to him a frank and cordial support.

I say this from some knowledge of men and human insture, and from general expression of their feelings on the subject.

The people are beginning to feel and believe that any different policy in the present condition of affairs must end in the total destruction of constitutional force. I therefore hope and pray that the President may be encouraged to firmly persevere in the policy which has indicated—"Trust in God and fear not." He will make a new era in the history of our free Government, of pewer, tranquility and happiness among our millions of people of all classes and conditions.

Very truly yours, &c. Very truly yours, &c.

PERSONAL.

L. Matheiro, Portugal, is at Willard's. Lyman Elmore, New York, is at the Ar-S. H. Sharpless, Philadelphia, is a guest at the Arilogton.

Gen. John B. Frisble, California, is stopping at the Arlington. Judge J. H. Storrs, Brooklyn, is registered Prof. R. Pumpelly, Oswego, N. Y., is Hon. John Giles, of Boston, Mars., is domi-fied at the Ethitt.

Paymaster George H. Reed, U. S. N., is posted at the Ebbitt. Capt. R. Biakely, of St. Paul, Minn., is uartered at the Ebbit. Judge Wm. J. Robertson, of Virginia, is journing at the Ebbitt. Germ F. Wiechers, Vera Cruz; arrived at he Arlington yesterday.

Gen. George A. Eberdan, of New Orleans, La., is quartered at the Ebbit. Hon. H. I. B. Cummings and wife, of Iowa, has engaged quarter at the Ebbit. Got. G. K. Warren and Gen. H. B. Abbott, S. A., are registered at the Ebbitt. Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, is in the city, and registered at Willard's. Rev. J. Clement French, B. D., of Brook-lyn, N. Y., is a guest at No. 202 East Capitol street.

lyn, N. Y., is a guest at No. 201 East Capitel street.

Rear Admiral Boggs, U. S. N., and wife, have engaged quarters at the Ebbitt, and wife, have engaged quarters at the Ebbitt, and will arrive this evening.

Thomas Carigie has been chosen unandmusty president of the Estinburgh Philosophical Institution for the ensuing year.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A., will return to Washington Thursday morning, and has eagaged his old quarters at the Ebbitt.

Col. Charles McCawley, commandant of the Narine corps, and wife, will return this evening and occupy their old quarters at the Ebbitt.

Princess Predericka, daughter of the King of Hanover, is certainly going to be married to the Duke of Connaught, in spite of reports to the Contrary. She is a very levely young woman, out pretty, but of a sweet nature and very accomplished.

Hotel Arrivals.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Arlington.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Prokerieg, Cambridge, Mass.; Paul N. Spofford, J. C. Clayton and Bugene Treadwell, New Yerk, H. Lincoln Chase, Boston; H. Watermeyer, Metco: Gerrit H. Smith, Genera, N. T.; A. F. Haskell, Boston, Nass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lawson, A. J. Told and Mr. Jand Mrs. Gow. Bibble,

New York,

At the Ebbitt—J. M. Lent, Buffalo, N. Y.;

R. McCormick, jr., Konavilla, Tenn.; W. R.

Hodges, Geo. F. Baker, St. Lents, Mo.; Wm.

Warn Feet, N. Y., Mar, D. M. Green, Troy, N.

Warn Lent, N. Y., Mar, D. M. Green, Troy, N.

H. Hall, Wm. C. Wyokoff, James D. Warner, N.

Y.; L. H. Morgan, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Kne
senger, Onio, and Enstit Thompson, Md.

At Willands, S. S.

senger, Ohio, and Eastis Thompson, Md.

At Willard's—Samuel C. Ferkins, Philadelphia; T. Weed and wile, Kansar, J. N. Harsson, Byron Holiey, G. M. Bartlett, Latthew E. Shins, Joseph Fraiter, San Francelson, James Harrum, Baltimore; A. J. Ingersolf, Mobile, Ala.: Gen. H. Kiddeli, Jr., Philadelphia, and Chas. A. Ositon, Pittsburg, Pa.

LOUISIANA'S SEARCH FOR A GOT-

The Nichols Rouse Makes a Pro

The Nichols House Makes a Proposition to
the Republicans Which They are Not
Likely to Ascept-Measrs. McVeigh and
Hawtey of the Commission Interview
Governor Packard.
(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)
NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The Nichols
House to-day adopted a resolution, by 61 to 11,
giving effect to the causer proceedings of last
night looking to a reorganization of the House,
The resolution amongous that Green Remult The resolution announces that fifteen Republicans are solumnly declared to lugally occupy scat), and cordially invites thirty-five other Ex-publicans to do the same; and asserts that exe-other Hepublicans will be admitted, subject to

publicans to do the same; and asserts that seven other Hepublicans will be admitted, subject to centest.

It provides further that the organization of the House shall remain unchanged, and that no contest shall be made of the seven seats in which Republicans are scated until the next assessm. If this proposition should be accepted by the Republicans are scated until the next assessm. If this proposition should be accepted by the Republicans are stated until the next assessment of the Roman and the Republicans are seated until the next assessment of the Packard House from Cadde, said to night there was not the slightest probability of the Republicans accepting this proposition. At the Invitation of the Democrate Reserve. Reveigh and Hawley, of the commission, called on Gov. Packard this morning. They opened the control of the Nichols Rome. Packard repiled that he than the hought of it. Packard repiled that he thought it an admirable arrangement for the Democrata. They then asked Packard wint he thought as the control of the Nichols Rome. Packard until he had received the proposition, and asked the commissioners of they had it. They replied to. Packard said when the proposition was sub-

no. Packard said when the proposition was sub-mitted to him in writing he would answer. He wanted to know, however, if the commission were prepared to Indores it favorably. Mr. MCVelly replied no, not exactly: but if it reached them, they would, if requested to do so, transmit it by him. transmit it to him.

It commission are in session to-night, and at 3 p. m. received and were in consultation with Mesers. McMiller, Lecuard, Twitchell and other prunings in Republicans.

It does not now appear very clearly that the commission favors the Nichols Hoose proposition.

the control of the Nichols Rouse proposi-tion.

Gen. Hawley stated to-night that the resolu-tions of the Nichols House had been sent to-the commission, and by them were handed to a com-mittee of Republicant. They were discussed at some length by members of the commission and The Nichols proposition, as it is called, world probably be accepted by Republicans but for the fact that the Nichols House decolutes to unsea-three members who were seated from the Titted ward, partial of Orleans, who, the Republicans chain were not elected.

In the Republicant of the Republicant in the tor action, but they will cancers and them to morrow. The commission, it may be eated, were very hopeful that, an agreement resy to made by the two parties.

TAXING NATIONAL BANKS.

THEY ARE EXEMPTED FROM PAY

A Test Case in the Criminal Court-Congress has Provided for their Texation, and no other Form can be Adopted.

The case of the District of Columbia against the Citizens' National bank, Hos. J. A. J.

the Citizens' National bank, Hos. J. A. J.

conditing, percentage section banks doing business in the older as act of Congress creating the retrieval. The chance on which tomest rest their right is an follows: I legislative power of the District of t to all Taghtful. the restrictions and limitations in the limitation and limitations improved in States by the tenth section of the first as of the Countration of the United States, all acts of the Logistatre Assembly shall all times be subject to repeal or medition by the Congress of the United States, nothing herein shall be construed to day Congress of the power of legislatin owner District in as ample matter as if this law into been chacted." When

ed, they passed, August 21, 2671, "An osing a license on trades, business and

to a toe national banks should be compelled to acknowledge that gover and pay a tax that was legitimately and properly levied; that private banking leadingtons of the Datrics had accepted the right of the Datrics government to levy and collect the tax, and paid it without marsuer.

Hou. J. A. J. Crewell and Hou. Montgomery Blair represented the bank.

THE ABSCREAT WAS PUT PORTS. Receive on national manus. The condition of gave them the right to make all modificity lations for the District consistent with Constitution and the laws, but in that they were not anywhere granted power to pose a Ricense on national banks. These as pose a liference national banks. Their action in that respect was mill and would, and the Legislisture having become defined by the action of a higher power, there allow was vested the right of taxastim. Consequently all alternate at collecting these banes, improperly levied, were fliegal, and output to be reassed. His honor made the following

PECISION IN THE CASE

"The statute creating National basics ; vides for the mode of taxing them or the m nor in which they are to be taxed with con-erable minuteness. That so far as the ravable to the Government of the Uni-States is concerned they are to pay and one per cent, upon their circulation, and or ter of one per cent, upon all deposits. appears to be the limit persected by rattute of for as imposing a tax by the G rai Government is concerned. The same statute so far as imposing a tax by the ral Government is concerned. The sam of Congress also provides the limits of tion to be imposed by the States upon institutions; that the shares of those is may be taxed as other personal property that the real estate helonging to the may also be taxed in common with the criate covered by individuals. This is the of taxation which the States may impose. Congress having thus provided the made and extent of taxation, the banks can be taxed in no other manner, and every other method of taxation is excluded, as Congress seems to have provided for the whole matter. Whenever the States have undertaken to impose taxes upon the National banks in any other matters to the provided for the whole matters.

supreme Court of the United States, to place my decision in this case upon royalous of the statute. It has been express terms the quires banks and bankers to take norms at fifty or every \$1,000 of capital sinch invented. a State has attempted to tax the size attended bank, material of its share superior Court of the United States. had in circ since gold and surver comes as re-this extent they perform a high fiscal! for the Government. This cought as ever, to example them from taxostim form. Congress has provided that is I think no other can be adequaed. The law of this Dazzier should therefore law of this District should the construct to include the na Judgment for defendant. ms. he

COMPETERITE EXAMINATION IN THE

form of Patente Compete for the Vacancy of Chief Examiner—Only Practical Que-

tions Ashed.

Twelve of the twenty-four principal examinems of the Patent Office and one principal examiner, who had resigned some time since, competed yesterday for the position of examiner in-cheft, or one of the three members of the appeal board, to fill a vacancy which has existed for some time past. The competitors were Mesors. For, Wilkinson, Syradarth, Bates, Wilker, Cathie and Bowen, and Dr. Assitiod), a forumer examiner. The examination was entirely practical, the consensants being required each to make specimens of the work they had done in the office it relation to extain specified subjects, and a statement of the business of the class of cases under their charge, what important interests are commended therewith, what third of patents are most acquist in the class, &c. in addition to that the remaining bound required of each a thesis or description on the following subjects:

1. The proper subject, matter for a patent.

2. Re-insues.

3. What constitutes points of invention.

4. How such points may be shown.

The examining board ward, which emissioner Doollitle and Assistant Attorney founds and the cambing the description of the consistency of the factors, will examine the papers as soon as he can be done in connection with their regular official duttee, and report the three passing the highest examination to the Secretary of the Interior, with will thus monitars one of the three to the President for appointment.

Mr. Charles Lamman has a very pleasured. tions Asked. Twelve of the twenty-four principal enumb-

Mr. Charles Lemman has a very pleasant house in Georgetown, filled with backs, paramete, and many quaint and beautiful things. One of his curriculture in a collection of Japanese postry in three little volumes, written about 800 years

Limitry, the historium of the first Napoless, is a man di years old, a little person, of a society appearance, with a small and possessing eye. His manners are simple, one is to be incomparable to the same of the second section of the section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of the second section of the secti

TRE ST. 840 THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.

April 17.-The

men Them, and they have more represent in my reports from the best that they had no bearing upon the numbers I had in charge.

When 2 embraid again this work I was entiredy agreement of the opening of the Department. I die and know of the relation of one distriction former to mailton, marking have made once missales, but 2 do not be of the I have done my department. I change by oursained for.

W. H. H. Dansonn.

A PORES-SOME EXPENSES.

Baid on the Coblement "Colon Clob," and Cuptors of the Propertor and Paragine-

Exist on the Orbitanted "Crision Chris," and Cogitors of the Properties and Faragher-walls.

The "Critica Chris," us translitation incorparated shear are markle upo for manufaction beautiful to you be subject to you will be subject to you will be subject to you have an interpretable to you have subject to you will be proposed for which they were maintained. The "wint" business was simply a blind under which a greaterman named distribute our applies show that unplace which the tender to make a consequent to they have been translite to take a case upone, but show a best trained to the manufact the manufact the manufact that have been been trained to take a case upone, but show he post trained at the manufact that have been been trained to the carely in a given gain of cards were thought of the carely in a quite gains of cards were thought of the carely in a quite gains of cards were thought of the carely in a quite gains of cards were the subject and to you a company to the subject that he have been subject to the carely in a quite gains of cards were the subject and the name. At most will the subject that he have the subject to the subject t